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Similar elevation of temperature was observed in man as a result of pain, but here the conditions were more complicated. The rectal temperature of dogs, which is very susceptible of variation, rose sharply at sound of a gun, and still more from the emotions connected with bringing them from the cool cellar, where they spent the night, into the laboratory, and also on seeing other dogs. Emotion also increased the temperature of pigeons. A strong emotion of joy caused in the author an increase of temperature amounting to nearly a degree, which had only sunk to half a degree four hours later.

Four Cerebral Heat-Centres. By ISAAC OTT, M. D., and WILLIAM S. CARTER. *Therapeutic Gazette*, Sept. 15, 1887.

In previously published results Dr. Ott claims to have shown that fever is mainly a disease of the nervous centres; that albumoses, peptones, the leucomaine neurine, produce fever through the nervous system; that antipyretics produce fever by acting on it, and that the ascription of fever, sleep, and the action of peripheral irritants to modifications of circulation is entirely erroneous. In this article he attempts to define more minutely the heat centres which he claims to have been the first to discover about the corpus striatum. The method was calorimetric observations on trephined rabbits. Four centres are found: 1, in front of and beneath the corpus striatum; 2, on the median side of the nodus curiosus; 3, the parts about Schiff's crying centre; 4, the anterior inner end of the optic thalamus. The last causes the highest rise of temperature, but the elevation caused by 2 and 3 lasts longer, sometimes more than three days. These centres have excitory and inhibitory power. Respiratory and circulatory changes attending puncture have no thermal effect. Puncture may either remove their inhibition on the spinal thermogenic centres, or cause them to act with these as exciting centres in exciting increased chemical metamorphosis of tissue. In an earlier article (*Journal of Nervous and Mental Diseases*, July, 1887) Dr. Ott claims to have shown that the thermo-inhibitory fibres decussate at the nib of the calamus, and in still another, this indefatigable experimenter (all in his private laboratory at Easton, Pa.) has explored the relation of the thermogenetic apparatus to atropine (*Therapeutie Gazette*, August, 1887).

Reactionszeiten der Temperatur-Empfindungen. Von GOLDSCHIEDER. Berlin. Physiolog. Gesellschaft, June, 1887.

A suspended metallic ball was so hung that displacement of it involved the breaking of an electric circuit for chronological measurement. The stimulus was made with closed eyes and by active motions of the person stimulated, and upon many different dermal points. The chief results were that temperature sensations come to consciousness later than those of contact, that cold is perceived much sooner than heat (15° C. and 50° C.), and that this difference increased with the distance from the brain, till it reached the relatively enormous amount of about half a second. With feebler degrees of thermal stimulation both the average and personal errors increased, as did the time. Still greater retardation of sensation from heat has been observed (Stern-Oppenheim) in tabes. Goldscheider does not think this difference between warm and cold due to different centripetal paths nor to difference in peripheral stimulation. The cause is not yet apparent.